The Impact of Religion and Ideology on country's Economic Growth

Author: Elisha Mang

ECON3161

Abstract

Throughout the history, we can observe the rise and fall of kingdoms and empires and attribute their rise and fall to many different factors such as technological inventions, ideological enlightenments, religion influences and others. The enlightenment of late 17^{th} and 18^{th} century, the second great awakening and the Renaissance change and shape different eras and greatly impact the behaviors of the people. So by observing the changes in people's behavior with respect to changes in religion and ideology, we can determine the impact of religion and ideology on economic. Collecting economic data of a country before and after a major transition of ideology or religion belief and correlate with the economical state (GDP per capita) of the country in the corresponding time to intuit the relationship.

I. Introduction

We, human, have the tendencies to look for a higher purpose of the reason why we exist or question our own existence. These tendencies and questions are rooted from the unknown and uncertainty of what come after death. Do we simply cease to exist in any or all possible form of existences, or do we reincarnated based on our sum of merits and demerits, or do we Isekai (Japanese term for reincarnating in a different universe)? The main theme here is, "it's unknown what will happen in the afterlife." Catholic, Protestants and other forms of Christians

Therefore, we try to live our lives accordingly to ideologies and values that we were exposed to throughout our entire life. When we were young, we seek approval from our parents and adults, and as we become adult, we seek approval from spiritual and religious leaders, both of whom provides general instructions on how to behaves as a human being living in this world. Human are a creature of habits, and we follow our daily or weekly or monthly or even yearly routines, sometimes unconsciously. Most of us embraces some sort of ideology which provides us with a guidance/steps on how to find meaning in this world.

Religion as an independent variable, this paper will explore the impact religion has on economics from affecting individual's daily behaviors to influencing which law passed in the government. In short, individually, all of our actions are influences by the ideologies that we had heard or believed. From giving money or food to the homeless to donating millions of dollar to a certain foundation which align with our belief. Religious and Ideology dictate most of our action and inaction in our daily life. On a broader spectrum (ethnic or region communities, states, and federal government) the vote to expand financial assistance or medical assistance, giving tax break or subsidies to religious organizations, legalizing marriage of LGBTQ community and others. All of these actions and inactions of the people are influenced and swayed by religious ideals and ideologies. The impact of religion will be measured with the changes of GDP per capita in time.

II. Literature Review

In 2006 Rachel M McCleary and Robert J. Barro published their paper, “Religion and Economy” on Journal of Economic Perspectives. They explore the two-way interaction between religion and economy by setting religion viewed as both dependent variable and independent variable. Before diving into the cause-effect relationship of the two, the main variable religion is dissected into various different aspects to quantify the effect on economy and how economy affect religion. Religion is split into attendance to formal religious services, belief in afterlife (heaven and hell), religious person, personal prayer, and belief in god. This dissection is very vital because it show what motivate people to be on a religious path, the effectiveness of motivations and precisely pinpoint or distribute the factors that which has impact and impacted to and by the economy. The effect on Economy would be quantify by a single indicator of economic development – the log of real per capita GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Data are collected from 1960s – 2000s and mainly from the World Values Survey (WVS), International Social Survey Program (ISSP), and Gallup Millennium Survey (Gallup). The main take away for me is the regression for economic growth in three time periods from 1965 – 1995. The coefficient for the correlation with economic growth is negative for monthly attendance and positive for belief in hell.

From the same authors of “Religion and Economy” now the focus is on “Religion and political Economy”. This paper’s main sources of data are Heston, Summers, and Aten (2002), World Bank (2005), Barro and Lee (2001), Freedom House, and *International Country Risk Guide*. The distinction of this paper from the previous one is addressing how religious organizations respond to democracy. Previously, religion such as Catholic, Hinduism and Islam hold monopoly on a certain regions and countries. Therefore, the participation rate in formal services and religious ceremony are high for these. But after the cold war, the influences of democracy spread and even affect communist countries: people values the freedom of choices which decline the participation rate of religious service and competition within the religious organization increase due to religious pluralism. Then, evaluating the religious organizations as firms in the free markets to examined the relation of religiosity to detailed dimensions of economic development: education, urbanization, life expectancy, and the shares of the population over age 65 and under age 15. When these detailed aspects of economic development were held fixed, religiosity was virtually unrelated to per capita GDP. Although the fits improve by including multiple dimensions of economic development, the causal interpretations become more difficult.

Graeme Lang, Selina Ching Chan, and Lars Ragvald looked in the similar aspect with the paper “Religion

and political Economy" but narrowing their data to emphasize the main land China on their paper "Temples and The Religious Economy" in 2005. The most popular deities from Buddhism, Daoism and Chinese popular religion gained devoted temples accordance with their history and emerge as an important part of the religious economy in China. Polytheistic nature of temple in china indicate the nonexclusive form of worship and temple cannot bind worshippers. Temples are required to promote and innovate to attract worshippers to come to their respective temples. Therefore, in an economist view, a temple is starting to look a lot like a firm that offers religious goods and services. The demand of religious goods and services of a particular temple depends on the location, size, design and the variety of services and goods that is available on-site and the present/absent of other temples in the proximity. On a different side, a temple can choose to promote itself in a way that would attract foreign tourism, by offering unique tourist services and hiring famous priest, rather than competing for the local worshippers. In some scenarios, local government and/or even federal government invest in temples to promote tourism and gain revenues from visitors. Two of the most successful temples in China are operated by entrepreneurs who are also very successful in their own secular enterprises. These two utilized calculation and strategies in their religious enterprises to become successful.

The papers above describe how various aspect of religious impact economy and vice-versa, by analyzing their similarities between them, and dissecting religious. The main distinction in this paper will be exploring into approach the dependent variable in many different aspects. Instead of approaching it like other paper, GDP per capita, the paper will dive into satisfaction of life and satisfaction of household financial situation, presumed effects of economic growths in a country. These variables not only cover economic growth of countries but it also portrayed in-depth effects of economic growth on the people.

III. Data

Cross-sectional data from 2020 was gathered to characterized the relationship between religion and economic growth. In the collected data from WVS, logarithm of GDP per capita is not presented. Therefore, GDP per income and saving was gather from World Bank's data on three of the countries, Ethiopia, New Zealand, and Vietnam. Then combination of variables, log of income per capita (Income) and log of saving per capita (Saving) was used as the dependent variable. The main explanatory variable that used to quantify religion will be Religion, how important is God in your life. Other control variables such as age, sex, believe in: Hell (b_hell), how often do you attend religious services (Atte_Ser) and How often do you pray (Pray) will be regressed to prevent the regression from over/under estimating the effect of main explanatory variables on the dependent variable.

Table 1 – Variable Descriptions

Variable Name	Description	Units	Source
Income	Log(Income level * Income per capita)	$ log	WVS & World Bank
Saving	Log(Saving level * Saving per capita)	$ log	WVS & World Bank
Religious	How important is God in your life	2 to 9	WVS
Atte	Frequency of attendance to religious services	1 to 8	WVS
Pray	The frequency of prayer	1 to 8	WVS
Age	Age	20-60	WVS
Sex	Sex (male, female)	1 to 2	WVS
Edu	Education level	1 to 3	WVS
b_hell	Believe in: Hell	0 to 1	WVS

Table 2 – Variable Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Observation	Mean	Std. Dev	Min.	Max
Income	705	8.648	1.114	6.332	11.534
Saving	705	8.669	1.075	6.648	12.054
Religious	705	5.735	1.889	2	9
Atte	705	2.888	1.903	1	8
Pray	705	2.926	1.903	1	8
Age	705	37.207	11.057	20	60
Sex	705	1.532	0.499	1	2
Edu	705	2.113	0.758	1	3

The collected/modified data from WVS is cross-checked against Gauss-Markov assumptions to formulate the regression on a accurate base.

1. MRL.1 Linear in Parameter: $y = B_0 + B_1x_1 + B_2x_{2+} B_3x_{3\ldots+}u$

   All of the selected variables in this paper satisfy the linearity in parameters.

2. MRL.2 Random Sampling

   The data collected by WVS included over 400,000 samples and collected in different countries and time. The variables included in the data are over 1000. This proves that the sampling was random.

3. MLR.3 No perfect collinearity

   The collinearity of the variables is checked using STATA14. Each and every variable from independent, dependent and other control variables are cross-checked to guarantee that there is no perfect linear relationship between any of the variables.

4. MLR.4 Zero Conditional mean

   The assumption in this paper is that the term “u” equal to zero. Without this assumption, if the term “u” change with respect to independent variables we will encountered multicollinearity, but it’s difficult perfect this assumption.

5. Homoskedasticity

   The variance of the term “u” is constant. This assumption is similar to MLR.4, it’s a difficult assumption to makes, as other control variables could have correlation with unobserved factors.

III. Results

Several regression models are required to test the hypothesis due to two dependent variables to cover the aimed dependent variable (GDP per capita).

Model 1: $\boldsymbol{Dependent\ Variable = B_0 + B_1(Independent\ Variable) + u}$

A simple linear regression model is constructed to explore the relationship between Income and Religious. Four separate models are formulated to cover two dependent variables and two independent variables.

Model 1.1: Income = 9.163 - 0.0897(Religious),

R^2 = 0.0231, number of observation = 705

Model 1.2: Saving = 9.197 - 0.0920(Religious)

R^2 = 0.0262, number of observation = 705

Model 2:

Other secondary explanatory variables are added to formulate a multiple linear regression model.

$$\boldsymbol{Dependent\ Var = B_0 + B_1(Indendent\ Var + Other\ Control\ Vars) + u}$$

Model 2.1:

Log(Income) = 6.094 – .413(Religious) – .172(Atte) + .135(Pray) + .195(Sex) + .0363(Age) + .588(Edu)

R^2 = 0.3433, number of observation = 705

Model 2.2:

Log(Saving) = 6.501 - .0512(Religious) – .174(Atte) + .153(Pray) + .210(Sex) + .0353(Age) + .418(Edu)

R^2 = 0.3015, number of observation = 705

R^2 value increase significantly in this model and coefficient of Religious drop by more than half. Which could be potentially cause by multicollinearity between explanatory variables and/or other explanatory variables' direct correlation to the dependent variable.

Model 3:

In this model Atte and Pray were omitted.

$$\boldsymbol{Dependent\ Var = B_0 + B_1(Religious) + B_4(Sex) + B_5(Age) + B_6(Edu) + u}$$

Model 3.1:

Log(Income) = 5.837 – .0526(Religious) + .190(Sex) + .041(Age) + .613(Edu)

R^2 = 0.2942, number of observation = 705

Model 3.2:

Log(Saving) = 6.262 - .0593(Religious) + .211(Sex) + .04(Age) + .442(Edu)

R^2 = 0.2464, number of observation = 705

Similar trend can be observed in this model as the previous model (2), and all of the coefficients of explanatory variables increased. The increase in the coefficients of the main explanatory variable could be due to its negative correlation to the omitted explanatory variables.

Model 4:

In this model, explanatory variables: Age, Sex and Edu are omitted to observe their joint-significant.

$$\boldsymbol{Dependent\ Var = B_0 + B_1(Religious) + B_2(Pray) + B_3(Atte) + u}$$

Model 4.1:

Log(Income) = 9.189 – .0695(Religious) – .232(Atte) + .180(Pray)

R^2 = 0.1121, number of observation = 705

Model 4.2:

Log(Saving) = 9.194 - .0756(Religious) – .230(Atte) + .196(Pray)

R^2 = 0.1256, number of observation = 705

R^2 values dropped significant compare to Model (2) and (3). A more thorough observation of this model is performed at F-test.

The minuscule values of R-squared value could be affected by absent of data for some of the variables. The data collected by WVS covered over 3 countries, which attributed to discrepancy in values. On the other hand, a high or low R-square isn't necessarily good or bad, as it doesn't convey the reliability of the model, nor whether you've chosen the right regression. You can get a low R-squared for a good model, or a high R-square for a poorly fitted model, and vice versa.

Dependent Variable log(Income level * IncomePC)

IV	Model (1.1)	Model (2.1)	Model (3.1)	Model (4.1)
Religious	-0.0897***	-0.0413***	-0.0526***	-0.0695***
Pray		0.135***		0.18***
Atte		-0.172***		-0.232***
Edu		0.588***	0.613***	
Sex		0.195***	0.19***	
Age		0.0363***	0.041***	
Intercept	9.163***	6.094***	5.837**	9.189***
No. of obs.	705	705	705	705
R-square	0.0231	0.3433	0.294	0.116

Dependent Variable log(Saving level * GDPPC)

IV	Model (1.2)	Model (2.2)	Model (3.2)	Model (4.2)
Religious	-0.0920***	-0.0512***	-0.0593***	-0.0756***
Pray		0.153		0.197***
Atte		-0.174		-0.23***
Edu		0.418***	0.442***	
Sex		0.209***	0.211***	
Age		0.0353***	0.04***	
Intercept	9.196***	6.501***	6.262**	9.194***
No. of obs.	705	705	705	705
R-square	0.0231	0.3015	0.246	0.126

*Significant at 10%, **5%, ***1%

IV. Extensions

The correlation table tabulated from Stata (Appendix) show that the correlation between explanatory variables are not high enough to have a significant level of multicollinearity between the variables. Also, to double check, Variance Inflationary Factor, VIF was performed in Stata14. Since, VIF is less than 10, which indicate that the probabilities of multicollinearity is close to zero.

In this section, we will discuss the significance of each variable and models using F-test.
Using the t-test, we were able to find individual variables that's insignificant in Appendix. To see their joint significance, we would use F-test to find their jointly significance. Model (2) consists of all the variables, so regardless of what variables we are testing, we could use Model 2 as the unrestricted model. First, comparing Model (2) and Model (3), we are testing the significance of net Atte and Pray, we have having the following hypothesis:

$$H_0: \beta_2 = 0, \beta_3 = 0$$

$$H_1: H_0 \text{ is false.}$$

$$\text{In this test } q = 2, R_{ur} = 0.3433, R_{r1} = 0.294, R_{r2} = 0.246.$$

$$n = 705, \text{ and } k = 7$$

$$F_1 = \frac{\frac{R_{ur}^2 - R_r^2}{q}}{(1 - R_{ur}^2)/(n - k - 1)} = \frac{\frac{0.3433^2 - 0.294^2}{2}}{(1 - 0.3433^2)/(705 - 7 - 1)} = 12.412$$

$$F_2 = \frac{\frac{R_{ur}^2 - R_r^2}{q}}{(1 - R_{ur}^2)/(n - k - 1)} = \frac{\frac{0.3015^2 - 0.246^2}{2}}{(1 - 0.3015^2)/(705 - 7 - 1)} = 11.66$$

$F_{2,705} = 4.61$ at 1% significant. Therefore, we failed to reject null hypothesis at 1% level.

Moving on Model (2) vs Model (4), where variables: Age, Sex and Edu are omitted to test their joint-significant.

$$H_0: \beta_4 = 0, \beta_5 = 0, \beta_6 = 0$$

$$H_1: H_0 \text{ is false.}$$

In this test, $q = 3$, $R_{r1} = 0.116$ and $R_{r2} = 0.126$.

$$F_1 = \frac{\frac{R_{ur}^2 - R_r^2}{q}}{(1 - R_{ur}^2)/(n - k - 1)} = \frac{\frac{0.3433^2 - 0.116^2}{3}}{(1 - 0.3433^2)/(705 - 7 - 1)} = 27.495$$

$$F_2 = \frac{\frac{R_{ur}^2 - R_r^2}{q}}{(1 - R_{ur}^2)/(n - k - 1)} = \frac{\frac{0.3015^2 - 0.126^2}{3}}{(1 - 0.3015^2)/(705 - 7 - 1)} = 26.859$$

$F_{3,705} = 3.78$ at 1% significant. Therefore, we failed to reject null hypothesis at 1% level. The values calculated with F-test suggest that the high significant of other explanatory variables, but F-test could be affected by the low R^2-values and high number of observations.

Due to the significantly high value of F-test, regression between explanatory variables Religious, Atte and Pray was performed to see the correlation and R2 values. Low coefficient of less than 0.2 on both Atte and Pray, and low R2 values help verify the joint-significant test of F-test.

V. Conclusions

In this paper, the relationship between income/saving and the intensity of one's religiosity is analyzed with the data from three different countries at a specific point of time (2020). In the regression, both the coefficient and R2 values do not support the hypothesis on the level of my

expectation. Joint-significant test indicated that other explanatory variables such as Age, Sex and Education have higher correlation. This paper concluded that there is a negative correlation between one's economic level and religiosity.

Base on this paper, further researches could be done by focusing on one country with time/era as a variable and performed it on different countries with different main religion and different economic level due to other factors such as colonization, geographic and natural resources. Performing this type of further researches will help quantify which factors are affecting economic level of a country and estimate an actual impact of religion on economic.

References

Rachel M. McCleary and Robert J. Barro, 2006 "Religion and Economy" at Journal of Economic Perspectives—Volume 20, Number 2

Rachel M. McCleary and Robert J. Barro, 2006 “Religion and Political Economy in an International Panel” at Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion

Garaeme Lang, Selina Ching Chan and Lars Ragvald 2005 “Temples and The Religious Economy” at Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion

DataBank: World Development Indictor
https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

Longitudinal Multiple-Wave Documentation (Time-Series)
https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWVL.jsp

Appendix

```
. summ Income Saving Religious Atte Pray Age Sex Edu
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Income	705	8.648466	1.114006	6.331502	11.5344
Saving	705	8.669017	1.074506	6.648337	12.05408
Religious	705	5.734752	1.889489	2	9
Atte	705	2.887943	1.902506	1	8
Pray	705	2.926241	1.574912	1	7
Age	705	37.20709	11.05717	20	60
Sex	705	1.531915	.4993347	1	2
Edu	705	2.113475	.7584018	1	3

```
. reg Income Religious
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
				Number of obs	= 705
				F(1, 703)	= 16.65
Model	20.2075878	1	20.2075878	Prob > F	= 0.0001
Residual	853.46268	703	1.21402942	R-squared	= 0.0231
				Adj R-squared	= 0.0217
Total	873.670268	704	1.2410089	Root MSE	= 1.1018

Income	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.0896657	.0219778	-4.08	0.000	-.1328157	-.0465158
_cons	9.162677	.1326928	69.05	0.000	8.902155	9.423199

```
. reg Saving Religious
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
				Number of obs	= 705
				F(1, 703)	= 18.89
Model	21.267823	1	21.267823	Prob > F	= 0.0000
Residual	791.544518	703	1.12595237	R-squared	= 0.0262
				Adj R-squared	= 0.0248
Total	812.812341	704	1.15456298	Root MSE	= 1.0611

Saving	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.0919879	.0211655	-4.35	0.000	-.1335432	-.0504327
_cons	9.196545	.1277888	71.97	0.000	8.945651	9.447438

```
. reg Income Religious Atte Pray Sex Age Edu
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	705
				F(6, 698)	=	60.81
Model	299.928819	6	49.9881364	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	573.74145	698	.821979154	R-squared	=	0.3433
				Adj R-squared	=	0.3377
Total	873.670268	704	1.2410089	Root MSE	=	.90663

Income	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.0413401	.0189406	-2.18	0.029	-.0785274	-.0041527
Atte	-.1719774	.0238564	-7.21	0.000	-.2188164	-.1251385
Pray	.1354401	.028526	4.75	0.000	.079433	.1914472
Sex	.1954154	.0691831	2.82	0.005	.0595836	.3312473
Age	.0362555	.0032677	11.09	0.000	.0298397	.0426712
Edu	.5884538	.0465012	12.65	0.000	.4971548	.6797528
_cons	6.093869	.2388373	25.51	0.000	5.624943	6.562794

```
. reg Saving Religious Atte Pray Sex Age Edu
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	705
				F(6, 698)	=	50.21
Model	245.041084	6	40.8401807	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	567.771256	698	.813425869	R-squared	=	0.3015
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2955
Total	812.812341	704	1.15456298	Root MSE	=	.9019

Saving	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.0511928	.0188418	-2.72	0.007	-.0881861	-.0141994
Atte	-.1738121	.023732	-7.32	0.000	-.2204067	-.1272174
Pray	.1525856	.0283772	5.38	0.000	.0968707	.2083006
Sex	.209608	.0688222	3.05	0.002	.0744847	.3447313
Age	.0352954	.0032507	10.86	0.000	.0289131	.0416777
Edu	.4176636	.0462586	9.03	0.000	.3268409	.5084864
_cons	6.50099	.2375914	27.36	0.000	6.03451	6.967469

```
. reg Income Religious Sex Age Edu
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	705
				F(4, 700)	=	72.94
Model	257.032097	4	64.2580243	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	616.638171	700	.880911673	R-squared	=	0.2942
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2902
Total	873.670268	704	1.2410089	Root MSE	=	.93857

Income	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.0525996	.0188778	-2.79	0.005	-.0896636	-.0155357
Sex	.1904833	.0709483	2.68	0.007	.0511863	.3297802
Age	.0410259	.0033091	12.40	0.000	.034529	.0475228
Edu	.6125563	.0480096	12.76	0.000	.5182962	.7068164
_cons	5.83723	.2422028	24.10	0.000	5.361699	6.312761

```
. reg Saving Religious Sex Age Edu
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	705
				F(4, 700)	=	57.22
Model	200.290765	4	50.0726913	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	612.521576	700	.875030822	R-squared	=	0.2464
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2421
Total	812.812341	704	1.15456298	Root MSE	=	.93543

Saving	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.059272	.0188147	-3.15	0.002	-.096212	-.022332
Sex	.2111095	.0707111	2.99	0.003	.0722783	.3499407
Age	.040038	.003298	12.14	0.000	.0335628	.0465132
Edu	.4416825	.0478491	9.23	0.000	.3477375	.5356274
_cons	6.262341	.241393	25.94	0.000	5.7884	6.736282

```
. reg Income Religious Pray Atte
```

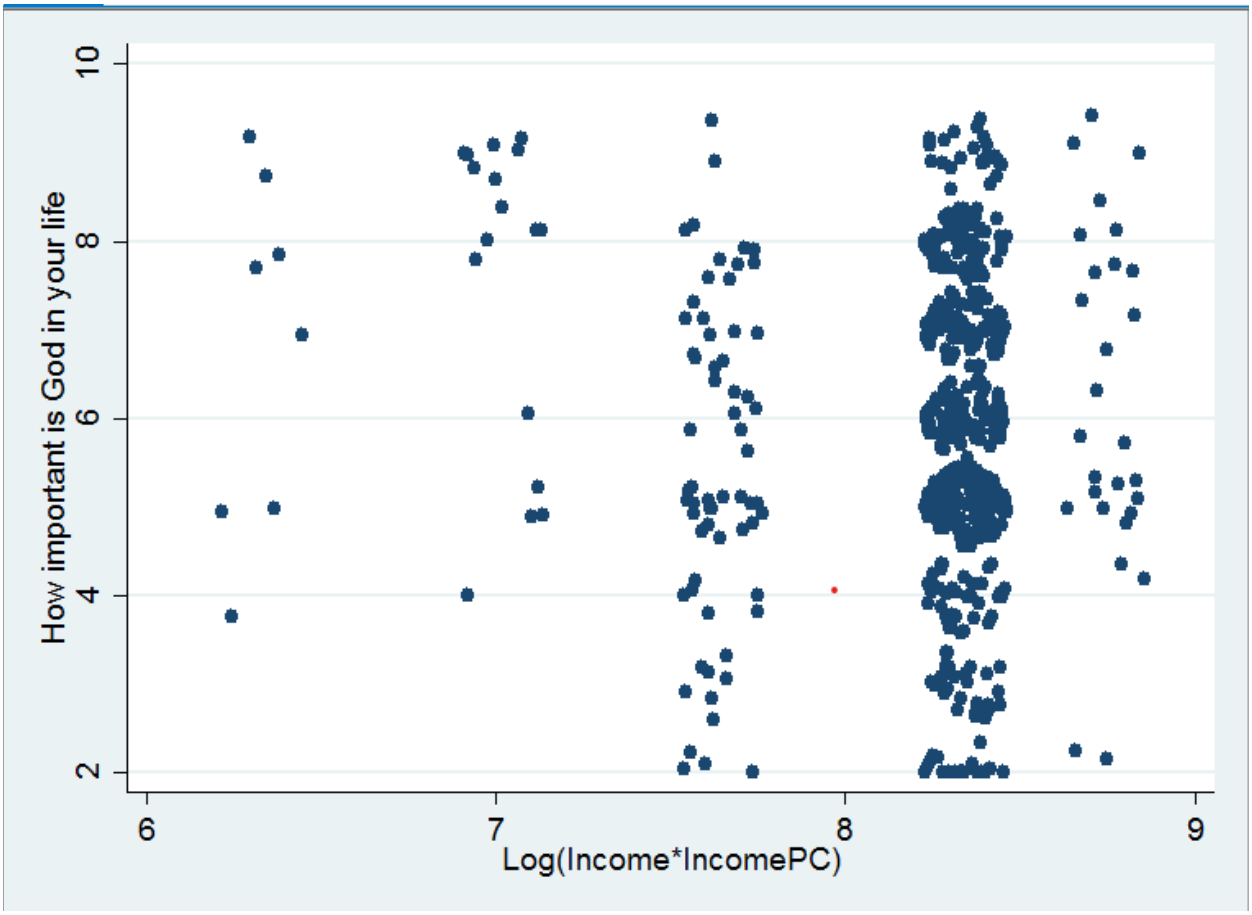
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	705
				F(3, 701)	=	30.63
Model	101.263582	3	33.7545272	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	772.406687	701	1.10186403	R-squared	=	0.1159
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1121
Total	873.670268	704	1.2410089	Root MSE	=	1.0497

Income	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.0695433	.0218242	-3.19	0.002	-.1123919	-.0266947
Pray	.180208	.0326957	5.51	0.000	.1160148	.2444012
Atte	-.2315589	.027027	-8.57	0.000	-.2846225	-.1784953
_cons	9.188677	.1339781	68.58	0.000	8.92563	9.451723

```
. reg Saving Religious Pray Atte
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	705
				F(3, 701)	=	33.58
Model	102.124159	3	34.0413862	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	710.688182	701	1.01382052	R-squared	=	0.1256
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1219
Total	812.812341	704	1.15456298	Root MSE	=	1.0069

Saving	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Religious	-.0756278	.0209341	-3.61	0.000	-.1167289	-.0345268
Pray	.1956705	.0313622	6.24	0.000	.1340953	.2572456
Atte	-.2298055	.0259247	-8.86	0.000	-.2807049	-.178906
_cons	9.19381	.1285139	71.54	0.000	8.941492	9.446128


How important is God in your life
2
4
6
8
10
6
7
8
9
Log(Income*IncomePC)


```
vif
```

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Atte	1.76	0.566794
Pray	1.73	0.578486
Age	1.12	0.894347
Religious	1.10	0.911619
Edu	1.07	0.938774
Sex	1.02	0.978374
Mean VIF	1.30	

```
pwcorr Income Religious Atte Pray Sex Age Edu
```

	Income	Religi~s	Atte	Pray	Sex	Age	Edu
Income	1.0000						
Religious	-0.1521	1.0000					
Atte	-0.2642	0.2521	1.0000				
Pray	-0.0255	0.2574	0.6320	1.0000			
Sex	0.1073	0.0082	0.0853	0.1312	1.0000		
Age	0.3273	-0.1005	-0.1886	-0.0517	0.0500	1.0000	
Edu	0.3314	-0.0543	-0.0335	-0.0156	0.0054	-0.2234	1.0000

```
pwcorr Saving Religious Atte Pray Sex Age Edu
```

	Saving	Religi~s	Atte	Pray	Sex	Age	Edu
Saving	1.0000						
Religious	-0.1618	1.0000					
Atte	-0.2592	0.2521	1.0000				
Pray	-0.0046	0.2574	0.6320	1.0000			
Sex	0.1195	0.0082	0.0853	0.1312	1.0000		
Age	0.3578	-0.1005	-0.1886	-0.0517	0.0500	1.0000	
Edu	0.2259	-0.0543	-0.0335	-0.0156	0.0054	-0.2234	1.0000

```
. reg Religious Atte Pray
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	705
				F(2, 702)	=	30.34
Model	199.990047	2	99.9950234	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	2313.40853	702	3.29545375	R-squared	=	0.0796
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0769
Total	2513.39858	704	3.57016844	Root MSE	=	1.8153

Religious	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Atte	.1479251	.0464057	3.19	0.001	.0568146	.2390357
Pray	.1958563	.0560584	3.49	0.001	.0857941	.3059185
_cons	4.73443	.1474966	32.10	0.000	4.444842	5.024017